THE USUAL BASE-BALLSTORY

The Indiananolis Team Loses Another Game to the Philadelphia Players.

This Time, However, They Claim to Have Been Robbed by the Umpire, and the Facts Go to Support the Claim of the Hoosiers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15 .- The Philadelphias won to-day's game in the ninth inning. Up to that time Boyle had pitched a great game, and had kept the Philadelphias down to four hits, but in the ninth they bunched four singles and earned three runs. The visitors batted hard, but their score was kept down by the home team's brilliant work in the field. There was considerable wrangling between the players and the umpire, but nobody was fined until Fogarty threw down his bat in the fourth inning when a strike was called on him. "That costs you \$5," said umpire Powers. After this the game went on smoothly. Powers had many close decisions. One, at the plate, was in favor of the visitors, but two others which affected the score were against them. Manager Spence says his men were robbed of the game. The visitors started the scoring in the fourth inning. McGeachy opened with a two-baser to right; Glasscock flied to Bastian; Bassett hit safely to left, and Wood returned the ball to the plate in time to put out McGeachy, but Clements muffed it. Daly struck out. Hines was sent to first on balls. Myers hit a hard grounder, which struck Irwin and bounded into the field. Bassett scored, but Myers was caught between first and second bases. Hines started in, and Farrar threw to the plate. Clements caught Farrar's throw and put Hines out two feet from the plate. Umpire Powers was down behind the pitcher's box and he gave it "not out." The Philadelphias made two runs in the fifth. Irwin reached first on a fumble by Bassett, and went to second on Bastian's single past first. Casey's sacrifice hit to Bassett advanced the runners a base, and Wood's good hit over short stop brought in two runs. Indianapolis got another run in the sixth. Glasscock hit safe to left and went to second on Bassett's out at first; Daily hit safe to left and Glasscock went to third; Hines hit to Farrar, and the latter made a "chump" play. He could easily have put Glasscock out at the plate, but instead he touched first base and put Hines out, and the Hoosier short-stop scored. Daily was caught napping at second by a good throw by Casey to Irwin. The score remained unchanged until the Philadelphias' ninth. Mulvey hit to Denny and was thrown out at first; Clements sent an ugly-bounding grounder toward first; Daily stopped the ball, but slightly changed its course. Boyle covered first and Daily threw to him, but Clements got to the bag as soon as the ball, and was declared safe. Irwin followed with a single, which fell short of Seery. Bastian sept a hard safe hit to right, and Clements scored. Irwin went to third, and Bastian got to second on the throw-in. Casey dampened the hopes of the crowd by striking out. Wood came to the plate, and the second ball Boyle pitched just suited him, and he hit it safely into center. While the crowd shouted Irwin came in and tied the score, and Bastian trotted in close behind him with the winning run. Score:

INDIANAPOLIS. 0 Seery, 1.... 0 0 3 0 0 Denny, 3.. 0 0 0 2 0 M'G'chy, r. 1 2 0 0 Andr's, m. 0 0 1 0 0 Denny, 3.. 0 Fogarty, r. 0 0 2 0 0 M'G'chy, r. 1 Farrar, 1.. 0 0 10 0 0 Glass'k, s.. 1 Inivey, 3. 0 0 0 0 0 Bassett, 2. 1 ements c 1 2 1 Daily, 1 ... 0 1 15 0 O Hines, m .. 1 0 2 0 Bastian, 2. 2 2 3 0 0 Myers, c.. 0 Carey, p... 0 0 0 9 0 Boyle, p... 0 Totals... 5 8 27 15 1 Totals.. 4 8 26 18 2 Two out when winning run was made. Score by innings:

Earned runs...Indianapolis, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hit...McGeachy.

Two-base int-McGreachy.

Stolen base-Wood.

Double play-Irwin and Farrar.

First base on balls-Bassett, Hines (2), Fogarty.

First base on errors-Philadelphia, 1.

Struck out-Seery, Daily (2), Hines, Boyle, Fogarty,

Farrar, Irwin, Bastian, Casey. Passed ball-Clements. Wild pitch-Boyle. Time-1:35. Umpire-Powers.

Other League Games. CHICAGO, 2; NEW YORK, 0.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- Though outbatted and outfielded, Chicago gave New York its first shut-out of the season. A base on balls in the fifth inning and Ryan's four-bagger gave Chicago the only runs of the game. Baldwin was hit freely at times, but generally proved effective when men were on bases. Nothing but brilliant work by the visitors at critical points, however, prevented the Giants from winning

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. O Ryan, m. Ewing, c... 0 Rich'son, 2 0 connor, 1. 0 1 10 0 0 Anson, 1. 0 0 Pfeffer, 2.. 0 0 Whitney, 30 1 0 0 0 Daly, c.... 0 0 5 2 1 Welch, p. 0 2 1 4 0 Baldwin, p 1 1 0 4 0 Totals... 0 9 24 12 0 Totals... 2 5 27 15 2

Score by innings: Stolen base-Anson. Three-base hit-Welch. Home run-Ryan. Double play-Williamson, Pfeffer and Anson. First base on balls-O'Rourke (2), Welch, Ward, Ewing, Tiernan, Baldwin. Struck out—Tiernan, Connor, Slattery, Ryan, VanHaltren, Daly, Baldwin. Passed ball—Ewing. Time—1:45. Umpire-Lynch.

WASHINGTON, 7; PITTSBURG, 2. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- The Washingtons hit Morris very hard in the first three innings today, and as the fielding of the visitors was uncertain, the home club gained an easy victory. Widner pitched a splendid game, and had he been properly supported the visitors would have been shut out. Morris also did good work after the third inning. Only one run was earned from his delivery, that being in the seventh, when Myers hit for two bases, his fourth hit of the game, and scored on O'Brian's single. Score:

PITTSBURG. 0 Sunday, m 1 0 1 2 Miller, 1... 0 1 1 Myers. 2.. 1 4 3 O'Brien, 1. 0 1 11 Don'elly, 3 1 1 0 0 Beckley, 1 0 2 12 O Dunlan, 2. 0 Shock, r... 2 O Carroll, c.. 1 Widner, p. 1 0 Kuhene, 3. 0 0 O Coleman, r O O 1 2 0 0 Morris, p.. 0 0 1 4 (Totals... 7 13 27 14 2 Totals... 2 5 27 13 5

Score by innings: Earned runs-Washington, 2. Two-base hit-Myers. Stolen bases—Hoy, Donnelly, Wilmot, Sunday. Double plays—Smith, Dunlap and Beckley: Fuller, Myers and O'Brien; Coleman, Fuller and O'Brien. Hit by pitched ball—Carroll. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Pittsburg, 2. Struck out—O'Brien, Widner, Carroll. Time—1:55. Umpire—Valentine.

BOSTON, 4; DETROIT, 3. Boston, Aug. 15 .- Sutcliffe lost the game today for the Wolverines, and Nash won it for Boston. In the ninth inning, with two men out. Sutcliffe missed an easy grounder, and the error gave Boston the tying run. In the twelfth Nash made a triple, and Horning sent him in with a single. Nash's batting was the feature

of the game. Score: B B PO A E DETROIT. O Hanlon, m. O 1 1 0 0 Bro'th'rs, 11 1 15 2 Brown, r... 1 2 White, 3.. 1 0 3 1 Ganzai. 2. 1 H'rnung, l. 0 1 2 0 0 Sutcliffe, s 0 Roy, s..... 0 1 0 0 0 Twitch'll, 10 Mgzrill, 1.. 1 0 18 0 1 Wills, c.... 0 Higgins, 2. 0 0 5 8 1 Campau, r. 0 1 Rado'ne, p. 1 0 2 5 0 Beadle, p. 0 0 Totals.... 4 11 36 18 5 Totals... 3 8 36 21 7

Score by innings: Boston......1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1-4 Detroit......0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0-3 Earned runs—Detroit, 2; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Kelly, Twitchell, Three-base hits—Ganzell, Sash. Stolen bases — Johnston, Morrill, Hanlon, Campan. First base on balls—Kelly, Brown, Radbonne, Beadle, Hanlon, White. Hit by pitched ball—Boy. First base on errors—Boston, 5; Detroit, 2.

Struck out-Campau, Hornung, Brown, Beadle. Wild pitches-Radbonne, 1; Beadle, 3. Time-2:30. Umpire-Kelly.

American Association.

BROOKLYN, 18; LOUISVILLE, 7. Louisville, Aug. 15 .- Brooklyn won to-day's game by the aid of Ramsey's wild pitching. He only got three balls over the plate, and these were hit. Toward the close of the second inning he was replaced by Stratton, but Brooklyn already had ten runs and three men on bases. The game was practically won. Stratton was hit by Brooklyn at will, but the fielding was close and only five runs were made off fifteen hits. He was steady, but hit one man with the ball. Terry was also batted quite freely, but was well supported. Ramsey retired to left field, where he was of little use. The attendance was 1,200. Score:

LOUISVILLE. BROOKLYN. 1BPO A O Pinekn'y.3 3 0 O'Brien, 1. 3 1 Foutz, 1 .. 2 1 Burns, m. Kr'ns,c &r 1 St't'n, l&p. 0 Werrick, 3. 1 O C'r'th'rs, r 1 0 Smith, s .. 3 1 Terry. p ... Cross.r&c0 R'msy, p&l 0 0 tark, o ... - Burdock, 2 2 Totals.. 7 11 24 16 3

Score by innings: Earned runs. Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits. Hecker, Burns, Peoples. Three-base hits. Kerins, Foutz, Feoples, Burdock. Stolen bases. Hecker (2). O'Brien, Foutz (2). Double plays. Smith, Foutz. First base on balls. Smith, Pinckney, O'Brien (2), Carruthers, Terry, Mack, Collins, Ramsey. Hit by pitched ball. Hecker, Burns (2), Burdock. First base on errors. Louisville, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Struck out. Mack, Kerins, Stratton, Werrick (2), Carruthers. Terry, Clark. Carruthers, Terry, Clark.

CINCINNATI, 7; BALTIMORE, 3. CINCINNATI, Aug. 15 .- Up to the eighth inning, to-day, the Baltimores failed to secure a hit off Viau's pitching, when Shindle batted out a th ree-baser. In the ninth, Cunningham and Griffin both obtained three-baggers, which gave the visitors two earned runs. The Cincinnatis batted freely throughout the game and won bandily. The fielding of Fennelly and Shindle were the features. Attendance, 1,700. Score:

CINCINNATI. BALTIMORE. 0 Purcell, r.. 1 0 3 O Griffin, m.. 1 0 S'mm'rs, s. (O Goldsby, 1. 0 2 Grenw'd, 2 0 Carpint'r,30 O Tucker, 1. 0 Viau, p ... 0 1 0 7 0 C'n'gh'm,p 1 1 1 3 Totals.. 7 11 27 20 2 Totals... 3 3 24 10 3 Score by innings:

Earned runs-Cincinnati, 7; Baltimore, 2. Three-base hits-Viau, Corkhill, Shindle, Griffin, Cunningham. Stolen bases—McPhee, Reilly (2), Carpenter, Fennelly, Tebeau. Double play—McPhee and Reilly. First base on balls—McPhee, Reilly, Fennelly, Viau. First base on errors—Baltimore, 2. Struck out—Reilly, Griffin, Sommers, Goldsby, Greenwood, Tucker, Cunningham.

ATHLETICS, 9; KANSAS CITY, 2. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 15 .- Slovenly fielding by the home team gave the Athletics a game to-day which should have been won by the home nine. Sullivan pitched well, but the unstable support given him was discouraging. Score:

KANSAS CITY. 0 Welch, m. 0 Stovey, 1.. 2 1 Lyons, 3.. 1 1 Larkin, 1.. 1 Phillips, 1. 0 Brennan, c 0 1 2 Bierbar, 21 Hamilt'n, r 0 0 O Gleason, s. 2 1 Farmer, c. 0 2 Weyhi'g, p 0 Esterday, s 0 0 Sullivan, p 0 0 1 0 Poorman, r 1 0 1 0 Totals., 2 8 24 14 7 Totals., 9 7 27 14 1 Score by innings:

Earned runs—Kansas City, 1; Athletics, 2. Two-base hits—Davis, Cline, Barkley, Bierbauer. Stolen bases—Stovey (3), Larkin. First base on balls—Off Sullivan, 4; off Weyhing, 2. Hit by pitched ball— Barkley, Gleason, Stovey. First base on errors—Ath-letics, 3. Struck out—By Sullivan, 5; by Weyhing, 3. ST. LOUIS, 3; CLEVELAND, 0.

ST. Louis, Aug. 15.-The Clevelands were again shut out to-day. Hudson duplicating King's great work of yesterday. Bakely pitched in good form and was hit effectively in but one inning. Boyle caught another beautiful game.

CLEVELAND. 1 Str'k'r, 2... 0 0 2 0 McK'n, s. 0 0 3 0 Faatz, 1.... 0 0 12 0 Gilks, 1.... 0 0 0 M'C'rty, r.. 0 1 2 0 0 G'df'w, r.. 0 3 2 0 Lyons, m. 0 0 O McGi'ne,m O White, s ... 0 0 Hudson, p. 0 0 1 0 Snyder, c.. 0 1 2 4 0 Bakely, p. . 0 0 1 3 Totals... 3 6 27 13 2 Totals... 0 4 27 16 1

St. Louis......0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0-3 Cleveland......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 Earned runs.—St. Louis, 3. Two-base hits—Latham, McCarthy. Stolen base—Latham. Double plays.—Boyle and Comiskey; White and Comiskey (2). First base on balls—O'Neil, Hudson. Hit by pitched ball—Alberts. Struck out—Robinson, McCarthy, McGlone (2).

Good Game at Kokomo. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Aug. 15 .- The following is the score by innings of the game to-day between Bunker Hill and Kokomo: Bunker Hill....0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 5-9 Kokomo.....1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0-4 Base hits-Bunker Hill, 12; Kokomo, 11. Struck out-Bunker Hill, 12; Kokomo, 16. Time-2:30.

To Play in Washington. The Indianapolis club to-day begins the last series of its present disastrous trip away from home, playing in Washington this afternoon, tomorrow and Saturday. It will be a matter of very little concern to local patrons of the game whether the club wins any of the Washington games, as the team has already made a record so irretrievably bad that its friends will find it impossible to take any great interest in them from now on. Manager Spence telegraphed yesterday that Schoeneck would join the club in Washington.

Base-Ball Notes. In a game at Elkhart, yesterday, Elkhart defeated Warsaw by a score of 15 to 3. The presidents of the League base-pall clubs met at the Coleman House, Asbury Park, yesterday, and decided the dispute over the game Pittsburg forfeited to New York on account of rain. The decision of the umpire in favor of

New York was confirmed. The game between the Philadelphias and the New Yorks when the former played one illegal man, must be played The Grand Circuit Races. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 15. - The 2:25 pacing race was won by Bessemer. Summary:

Time-2:2014, 2:2019, 2:2034.

2:27 class; purse, \$3,000. Summary: Frank Buford. 6 1 1 31 Hattie H'wth'e 9 7 7 65 Beauty B.... 1 4 6 4 9 Philosee 4 6 4 8 7 J. B.R'ch'dson 5 3 2 2 2 J. Ferguson .. 2 9 5 9 8 Frank S 7 8 8 dr. Protection 8 10 9 1 3 Ready Boy 10 11 dis. Grace B 3 5 11 10 4 Time-2:234, 2:214, 2:214, 2:2019, 2:20.

barred. Summary: Jewett 3 2 2 Jenny Lind distanced

Free-for-all pacing, purse \$2,000; Johnson

2:20 trotting; purse \$3,000 (unfinished). Summary:

Kit Curry......3 2 Time-2:2019, 2:1914. Reporter Assaulted at Corrigan's Track. CHICAGO, Aug. 15 .- A local paper says: "The managers of the West-side racing track seem to have a penchant for assaulting their patrons. Yesterday a quiet and unassuming young man, named Walter Campbell, who writes race reports for the Inter-Ocean, was violently and maliciously slugged in the grand stand in the presence of quite a concourse of people, among them several ladies. The slugger was David Waido. who has a third interest in the track. Mr. Campbell's offense was that he told the truth concerning the running of a horse called Sayre. The race was run last Tuesday. Savre was made a favorite. Sayre belongs to Waldo, or, at least he controls his running qualities. The animal, it is claimed by good judges, could have won, and handily, too, but the jockey had strong arms. Instead of Sayre coming first, as

he should, a horse called Winslow, owned by Ed Corrigan, another member of the rowdy element who manage the track, scooted in under the wire first. Of course, there was a howl, and a just one, too. Corrigan's horse had been backed but little, except by Corrigan and his friends. Tom Kilroy, the jockey who rode Winslow, had received his orders to lay alongside of Sayre and run him into the fence if necessary to preclude his winning. Campbell, being a good judge of racing, took note of the fact, and conscientiously reported the piece of crooked work, more for the guidance of the publie than anything else. Yesterday Mr. Waldo cornered Mr. Campbell in the reporters' box, and in a loud voice asked him if he wrote the article reflecting on the running of his horse. Campbell replied that he did. Without a moment's warning Weldo struck Campbell a frightful blow full in the face, following it up with an-other savage stroke on the ear. The second blow knocked Campbell down, and he received a kick while prostrate. The severely injured reporter was then ejected from the track by a couple of birelings. The probabilities are that there will be another trial similar to that recently brought against Ed Corrigan."

Bicycling.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. RUSSIAVILLE, Aug. 15.—Russiaville is making preparations for a one hundred-mile, open, bievele road race, to be run Sept. 5. The prizes to be awarded will be, first, gold medal, \$25; second, silver medal, \$10; third, ring, \$7, and others of less value. Starting and ending to be in Russiaville. Wheelmen from all parts of the State are expected to participate in the race. Bicyclists desiring further information will write W. A. Seward.

THE CHICAGO MAIL ROBBERS.

Sensational Interview with Oberkampf-A Scheme for Robbing the World's Mail.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 .- An afternoon paper publishes the following sensational interview with Fred Von Oberkampf, the alleged wholesale mail robber:

"Now, suppose you were promised immunity, could you not disclose a tale of postal robbery that would be rather startling?"

"Yes; Edwards, my employer, I think I can find, accompanied by the detectives, and if he is caught it will reveal a gang of postoffice robbers who are working in every State in the Union and under one general managing head. It is also an international mail-robbing gang. At first the prisoner could not remember the name of the man for whom he worked, Later

he said he had been told to call him "Charles "I first met him," said he, "about fourteen months ago, when aboard ship. I came over to this country then. He asked me to work for him; he said he was in the secret service, and also in the insurance advertising business and purchasing agency pursuit in New York. As I was conversant with several languages, he desired to employ me. He made me copy and translate French, English and German, and from English to the other tongues. Most of this work, then, was pertaining to insurance business. In pay; he gave me on an average of \$12 a week. The greater portion of this was in postage stamps, which he took off uncanceled letters, and which I disposed of at drug stores and eigar stands."

"Did you not ask him about this strange manner of recompense?" "Yes. He replied he obtained them in his business as stamps for samples, and as he used only government envelopes he had no use for them. He often enjoined me to keep my mouth shut about his business. I write a good hand,

and did his insurance work and translating. He had a dozen different companies. I wrote out policies on the New York Life, the Bartford Fire, the Germania, the London, and Liverpool, the Mutual Life, and several others for him. He was also connected with the National Labor Bureau, and, I imagine, an agent for some forsign government. This I judge from statistics and the character of letters which I translated. I continued doing the same work for Edwards, and was invariably paid in stamps, \$2 or \$3 a week, as part of salary.'

"But how did you get all these letters into your possession? "He sent me a trunk by Brink's express, full to the lid. There were letters from every point in the globe. It was in my room for a considerable time, unopened. I did not have the key. Finally, in order to see if I were honest, he gave me the key. I was again instructed to 'Keep. my mouth shut.' At this time he gave me s quantity of private papers to keep for him, among them piles of stamped envelopes, which I addressed for him. They were pertaining to patent medicines and many indecent recipes."
"Did you not suspect something all this time?"

"Yes. About last Christmas I asked him what really was his business, and why he paid me principally in already used, but uncancelled, postage stamps. He replied that he had been formerly in the service of the postal department in New York, but had been relieved; that he had obtained these stamps there. He always spoke bitterly against the present administra-tion of postal affairs, and desired to do the ser-

vice all the injury possible." "When did you see this man last?"
"On Jan. 8. He was a heavy-set brunette, had a mustache, dark blue eyes, and was quick in movements. He said he was married, but during all the time that we were together in a business way he never gave his address to me. All of our transactions were done by letters. He would make an appointment with me by postalcard in poor French through the general delivery. He often entered the Insurance Exchange building, but he always requested that I should not follow him. I think he had desk-room there under an assumed name. I now believe that the man was the principal in the whole work, and he made Chicago the headquarters of the robbery of the World's mail." "How do you account for those keys found in

your possession?" "He gave them to me. I did not know for what they were used. I supposed, later, however, that they were lock-box keys."

"Because of the different addresses from parties with uncanceled stamps, and none of them addressed to Edwards. Then I was more anxious than ever to get home and away from him. Finally, when arrested, I put the detectives on his track, and sent them where they could obtain the goods." "How about Mack, your alleged accomplice?"

asked the reporter. "Mack is not connected with the mail robbery One of the keys found in Oberkempf's posses-

sion has been ascertained to be a duplicate of those used to lock the doors of the mail cars on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, but what use Oberkampf made of it is a

Inspector Kidder, of the Postoffice Department, places no faith in Von Oberkampf's statement that he was the dupe of an organized band of mail robbers. The inspector claims to have proof which will convict both Mack and Von Oberkampf of an attempt to pass one of the stolen drafts on a jeweler to whom they had for some time been selling small pieces of jewelry stolen by them from the mails. The Inspector has reason to believe that Von Oberkampf is a well known New York thief, but refuses to make public the nature of the information against the

We Don't Want It Anyway.

Nebraska State Journal. "Is this free trade? Is this free trade?" exclaims Chairman Mills in a voice full of tears, as he reads over his little bill to the audience and swears that he is for protection. Well, if it isn't free trade, or if it isn't the initial proceeding in the direction of free trade, what have you been shouting about the last four years? If you don't mean free trade why have you been howling against Harrison and protection robbery! On the fence are you again! Repudiate your President and all that he has done to make an issue for you, do you? It is merely protection for Southern indus-tries and free trade for Northern producers, is it! Perhaps it is, Mr. Mills, but we don't like

our protection in that shape. Will They Do It?

New York Mailand Express. Will the Democratic managers scare their candidate into taking the back track on the tariff issue? If so, he could be very effectually cartooned by an illustration of the old story about the Scotchman who caught a thieving neighbor astraddle of the orchard fence in the height of the apple season. "Whaur ye goin', Sandy?" was the loud query. "Bock agen," was the quick answer, as Sandy dropped to the ground. The Democratic managers would be very glad to slip "bock agen" to their old, meaningless generalities about the "tariff reform." But will their master let them?

An Effective Campaign Document.

Judging by the stampede of Democratic farmers into the Republican party down in Maine. we conclude that the copies of the Mills bill which the Democratic managers have sent out as campaign dosuments are being pretty thoroughly studied.

\$3 to St. Louis and Return.

Via the popular Bee-line railway, on Aug. 18 and 19, good returning until Aug. 23, inclusive. Call on Bee-line agents for full particulars.

SENATORS TALK OF POLITICS

A Political Discussion Grows Out of the Debate on the Fisheries Treaty.

Morgan Taunts the North by Saving It Was Afraid to Try Jeff Davis for Treason-Gen. Ben Harrisen's Chinese Record.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.-In the Senate Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the matter of deposits with the late Freedman's Saving Bank of Washington, and to report how many white depositors there were who were in no way connected with the alleged mismanagement and failure of the bank, with the amount of deposits due them respectively. Laid over.

A resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Sherman, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amounts deposited in the national banks on Aug. 1, 1888, and of the amount and description of United States bonds and other securities pledged for the repayment of such deposits, was passed.

Mr. Dawes presented the conference report on the bill to accept and ratify an agreement with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians as to a portion of the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho, and it was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to bills on the calendar to which no objection should be made, and passed the following:

The Senate bill for relief of certain parties who have paid \$2.50 per acre for United States government lands reduced in price to \$1.25 per acre by the act of Congress approved June 15. 1880; the Senate bill to abolish circuit courts' powers in certain district courts in Arkansas and West Virginia.

The Senate then proceeded to consideration of the fisheries treaty, and Mr. Morgan resumed his argument in favor of the resolution to postpone it till December next. In the course of a colloguy, and after some allusions to Yankees on the one side and ex-slave-holders on the other (between Senators Morgan, Frye, Dawes and Hawley), Mr. Morgan said: "You have not hesitated to sneer at us, and to say that we are rebels, traitors, men not to be trusted; men who violated our cathe, and attacked the national flag; men whose consciences are burdened with political sin; that we all deserved to be hanged; and that we are living now by your mercy and grace; and I have only to say that you did not dare to hang any of us. You had Jefferson Davis under arrest, and the United States government did not dare to bring him to trial, because it would have turned cut-in the opinion of the great jurists who would have had to try him-that he had not committed treason." Mr. Frye-When the Senator from Alabama was making these charges he was looking at me, beg him to remember that, in the whole course of this debate, I have made no charge or insinuation against him. I am a full-blooded Yankee, but I do not know a man on that side of the Senate for whom I have a more profound admiration than I have for him.

Mr. Morgan-My eyes wandered to the face of the Senator from Maine because I knew that they rested on an honest and benevolent face; and it was some relief to me to have that opportunity when looking on that side of the chamber. [Laughter].

Mr. Teller replied to some statements in Mr. Morgan's speech to the effect that during Mr. Arthur's administration many outrages had been inflicted on American fishing vessels and had not been resented by that administration. He declared that there was not a word of truth in such statements. During that administration there never had been a siezure of a single American vessel for a violation of the treaty of 1818. But since the present administration came into power there had been more than four hundred American vessels seized and more than two thousand boarded by Canadian and British authorities. The flag had been hauled down and no apology had ever been made for it. As to the suggestion that the government had not dared to have Jofferson Davis tried because the court would not have found him guilty of high treason. Mr. Teller characterized it as "bosh." He said if ratels had been brought up for trial it would achieve been before a civil court, but before a

drum-head court-martial. Mr. Chandler joined in the denial made by Mr. Teller as to any acts of outrage having been perpetrated on American fishing vessels while those Senators were members of Mr. Arthur's Cabinet. Not a single such outrage had occurred during Mr. Arthur's administration. The statement of the Senator from Alabama was as inaccurate as many others which he had been making during this long debate.

Mr. Vest said his judgment had been, ever since the open sessions on the treaty had been decreed, that no treaty which could be negotiated by Mr. Cleveland's administration with the British government could be ratified by the Senate. The idea that the men who had defeated the last Republican candidate for the presidency, and who was a living barrier to that party regaining power, was to be allowed to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain successfully was not to be contemplated for a moment. Party exigencies and the necessity of party warfare demanded that the tail of the British lion should be publicly twisted until that royal animal howled again; and so the loyal song about "John Brown's Body Mouldering in the Dust" had given place to the dulcet tones of "Erin go Bragh." Referring to the recent speech of Senator Stewart on the Chinese question, Mr. Vest proceeded to argue that opposi-tion to anti-Chinese legislation in the Senate in 1881 and 1882 had come not from Democratic, but from Republican Senators, and particularly from Mr. Harrison, the Republican candidate for the presidency. In this connection he declared that in 1876 seven Chinamen in Indianted to naturalization and immediately voted the Republican ticket, when Mr. Harrison was defeated for the governorship by "Blue Jeans" Williams." After stating the votes in the Senate on the Chinese bills and the various amendments, he said that this proved that the presiding officer of the Senate was right in saying that the records of Sher-man, Harrison and other presidential candidates the Chinese question.

were awkward on the tariff, the currency and Mr. Vest also quoted from a letter of Mr. Harrison to Rev. J. S. Brant, of St. Louis, on Feb. 25, 1888, saying in connection with his action on the bill restricting Chinese immigration, "It was a little hard for me to let go of the old idea that this was the free home of all comers."

Mr. Stewart said that Mr. Harrison had not, during the discussions of anti-Chinese measures. uttered a word in favor of Chinese immigration, and his votes had simply been conformable to the treaty. But afterward when the treaty was being evaded, Mr. Harrison favored a bill which was acceptable to the people on the Pacific coast. His record was as satisfactory to the people on the Pacific coast as if he had abused the Chinese for forty years.

Mr. Beck called attention to a speech recently made by Senator Voorhees, in Terre Haute, asserting that Mr. Harrison had voted fifteen times against the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, and said that the statements had not been contradicted. He denounced the Republicans for keeping the cheapest labor they could find in order to pocket the profits.

Mr. Dolph denied that Mr. Harrison's record

in Congress would show that he had ever been in favor of the admission of Chinese labor into the United States. The people of the Pacific coast were not to be deluded in this matter. They understood the policy which lay back of the Mills bill and which had inspired the President's message. They saw the great Democratic party, with its arms around the great industrial structures of the country, as Samson had his around the pillars of the Philistine Temple, ready to pull it down over their heads, and they were willing to trust the question of Chinese im-

migration to the Republican party.

Mr Mitchell also defended the record of Mr. Harrison on the Chinese question, and said that the only restrictive legislation on that subject had come from the Republican party. Mr. Allison said he desired to put in his most

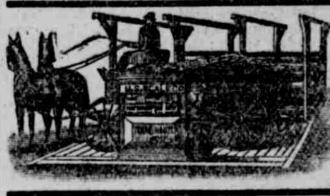
emphatic protest against the attempt made by Mr. Vest to draw a distinction between the two great political parties on the subject of Chinese immigration. He would say for himself that, after Senator Morton's report, in 1878 or 1879, and after the debate in the Senate in 1879, his mind was clear that it was the duty of the government to exercise its undoubted power in the most appropriate way, either by treaty or by legislation, to secure the prohibition of Chinese immigration. He never had varied for a moment from that judgment, and he did not believe that Mr. Harrison, whom he believed would and ought to be elected to the presidency, entertained any dif-ferent sentiment. He did not speak for Mr. Har-rison. Mr. Harrison was no Lilliput in any debate or any contest, but was the peer of his accusers, from wherever they might come. He would defend himself on all proper occasions as respected his votes in the Senate. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. Vest] ought to know, and did know, that the Republican party was as vigorous and strong on the Chicese question as the

Democratic party. Mr. Allison presented the conference report on the army appropriation bill, which, without FULL WEIGHT PURE



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THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS. being read, was ordered to be printed in the Record, to be acted upon to-morrow. Ad-

journed. Proceedings of the House. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- The lack of a quorum in the House was made immediately apparent this morning when Mr. Outhwaite, of

Ohio, called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate Columbus exposition bill was amended by provisions for expositions at Richmond, Va., Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Kansas City, Mo. Not more than 100 members voted on the question, and Mr. Outhwaite let the matter drop for the present.

The House then went into committee of the whole-Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chairon the fortifications appropriation bill.

The pending point of order against the section providing for the establishment of a gun factory at Watervleit arsenal was withdrawn by Mr. Townshend, renewed by Mr. Turner, of Kansas, and overruled by the chairman.

Mr. Nutting, of New York, chered an amendment appropriating \$500,000 for the erection of a dry-dock and proper machinery, buildings and appliances at some point on Lake Ontario for the building and repairing of armed sh Mr. Nutting said that in case of trouble with England the greatest danger to the United States would be on her northern frontier. At Kings-ton, almost within cannon-shot of the shores of the United States, Canada, a dependency of England, was building a dry-dock for the construction of war vessels.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, called attention to the proposed purchase of railroads in the United States by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. He hoped that when the Senate bill amending the interstate-commerce law came before the House be would be permitted to offer an amendment which would in some measure bring the Canadian Pacific railroad under the provisions of the law, so that our own trunk lines might have equal rights and privileges in carrying freight from the Pacific to the At-

Mr. Farguhar, of New York, declared that the State of New York, independently of any other State, would take the contract to take care of Canada and her 5,000,000 people inside of sixty days. A country that had passed through a war, and which possessed a million veterans who had worn the blue and the gray, asked no odds from Canada or her parent government.

Mr. Butterworth earnestly denounced the action of the Senate in amending the army appropriation bill by providing for fortifications. in contravention of what it knew to be the rules of the House. While not charging that they were present to suggest filibustering tactics, he commented on the fact that Senators were on the floor of the House yesterday while the business of the Nation was brought to a standstill, in order that one committee of the House might ravish another. The House represented the people, and was the only representative body in the federal system, and he wanted its dignity and privileges maintained inviolate against the Senate or its own committees. The action of the Senate has been in willful and knowing disregard of the rules of the House, formulated with a view to an orderly and just dispatch of public

Mr. Townshend regarded it as unworthy of the gentleman from Ohio to cast reflections upon any Senator who happened to be in the House yesterday. So far as his (Mr. Townshend's) action was concerned, it was neither dictated nor suggested by any Senator or Representative. Therefore he felt warranted in saying that the gentleman's statement was without any foundation whatever, and it was unworthy of him to stand here and traduce gentleman who had not an opportunity to reply.

Mr. Nutting's amendment was ruled out of order, but the discussion was continued by

unanimous consent. Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, said that a Canadian Pacific railroad scare had been started at the other end of the Capitol, and had found its echo in the House to-day. He wished to submit remarks in response to that echo. He proceeded then, with the aid of a large map and a cane, to point out the railway system which the enterprising and energetic men of the Northwest had built up in order to transport their products to the seaboard, and he appealed to the House to let that system alone. Gentlemen in the East might be afraid of Canada, but Minnesota could take care of all of Canada west of Lake Superior and make it a suburb of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Minnesots could send up a couple of regiments of Scandinavian militia who could destroy the bridge at Winnipeg and cut the Dominion in two. He hoped that Congress would not interfere with the Northwestern system of railroads because it extended thr

one corner of Canada, at the bidding of Chicago and a few trunk lines. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, inquired whether the gentleman wanted these railroads to be exempted from the provisions of the interstate-

Mr. Nelson replied that he wanted the rail-roads to be let alone. He did not want them to be throttled in the interest of a few trunk Mr. Seymour, of Michigan, stated that the

railroads were not exempt from the operations of the interstate law when crossing United Mr. Davis-Do you ask to have them exempted as a through line? With the verbiage taken

away, that is the precise proposition. Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, declared that the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk were not obliged to comply with the previsions of the in-terstate-commerce law. They could combine, make pools, allow rebates and charge more for a short than for a long haul. He knew that Minnesota and New York could take care of Can-ada. He had no Canada scare. If he ever had had any he was rid of it, now that he had heard the gentlemen from Minnesota and New York; but he wanted to have some legislation to bring the Canadian Pacific under the operations of the interstate-commerce law, when the railroad

entered upon United States territory. Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment providing that the gun factory provided for in the bill shall be established at Allegheny arsenal, instead of at Watervieit ar-

Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, supported Mr. Bayne's amendment. Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, offered and advo-cated an amendment for the erection of the gun factory at Liberty arsenal, in Missouri. It was, he said, situated in the banner Democratic county of his district, and at the home of his Republican competitor. He declined to answer a question by Mr. Kilgers, of Texas, if it was necessary for him to get this appropriation in order to defeat his competitor.

Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, advocated the loca-tion at Liberty, and set forth what he considered the advantages of that course. "If you don't give it to Pittsburg," he exclaimed, "give

Mr. Dockery's amendment was defeated, as was also that offered by Mr. Bayte. On a point of order raised by Mr. Townshend, of llinois, the section providing for the appointment of a board of defense and appropriating \$2,477,670 to meet the expenses of the board, and for the purchase of 12 and 16-inch steel guns and 12-inch cast iron guns, was ruled out. The committee then rose and reported the

oill to the House. The previous question was ordered on its passage, and then the bill went over until tomorrow. The House then adjourned.

Five O'clock Slippers.

New York Mail and Express. The latest in shoes is the 5 o'clock tes slipper. This is an article of dress which goes with the Greek tea gown. With the Psyche knot and classic draperies the French tie feels sadly out of place and begs to be allowed to withdraw into the background. Its successor is a curious affair, made of glove kid or soft chamois skin. following the natural outline of the foot and clothing the toes separately, as a glove does the fingers. It is really a modern substitute for the sandal. It has a heavier sole than the ordinary slipper, lifting the wearer the veriest triffs above her natural stature, and is without a heel. The tea slipper has an antique look, clumsy, but not unpleasing. It takes greatly with half a dozen extreme belles. Flesh-colored silk was the material employed for a pair recently seen, giving much the impression of a barefooted Venus. The tea slipper is, of course, meant for the house only, and will prove but an August caprice in dress.

War Reminiscences in Georgia.

Atlanta Constitution. When an editor receives a war reminiscence from an esteemed correspondent, there is trouble in the sanctum. Last week a centleman sent us a brief sketch of one of General Phil Sheridan's adventures in Burke county, when Sherman was marching to Savannah. The writer was in dead earnest, so much so that it is hardly worth while to inform him that Sheridan did not participate in the Georgia campaign, and was never

in Burke county. Must Change Her Name.

Kansas City Journal. Mrs. Langtry has grown quite stout. She now weighs 185 pounds, and is still growing. When Mrs. Langtry reaches 200 pounds she will be obliged to abandon the title "Jersey Lily." One cannot conceive of a fat lily.

THERE is talk of the Rev. Dr. Jacob Todd, the distinguished Methodist prescher, as the coming president of Dickinson College